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FM AMEMBASSY BISHKEK
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INFO RUCNCLS/ALL SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA COLLECTIVE
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RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC
RUEKJCS/JOINT STAFF WASHDC
RUEHGV/USMISSION GENEVA 1613
RUEHVEN/USMISSION USOSCE 3668
RUCNDT/USMISSION USUN NEW YORK 3061
RUEHNO/USMISSION USNATO BRUSSELS BE
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RUMICEA/USCENTCOM INTEL CEN MACDILL AFB FL

UNCLAS BISHKEK 001332

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DEPT FOR S/CT
DEPT ALSO FOR SCA/CEN, SCA/PPD, AND NCTC

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TAGS: [PGOV](#) [PTER](#) [EFIN](#) [KCRM](#) [KHLS](#) [ASEC](#) [AEMR](#) [KG](#)
SUBJECT: KYRGYZSTAN: 2009 COUNTRY REPORT ON TERRORISM

REF: SECSTATE 109980

¶1. (U) Following is Bishkek's submission for the 2009 Country Reports on Terrorism.

¶2. (SBU) In 2009, the Kyrgyz Republic took political and law enforcement steps to disrupt and deter terrorism. In June, the United States and Kyrgyzstan reached a new agreement establishing the U.S.-operated Transit Center at the Manas International Airport. Since 2001 Kyrgyzstan has actively supported U.S. counter-terrorism efforts and Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. In October as part of a series of reforms, the President removed the State Service for National Security from the government structure, reportedly in order to create a more modern, effective Service capable of dealing with national security threats.

¶3. (SBU) The government of Kyrgyzstan, with the financial support from the U.S. and other international organizations, continued efforts to improve border security throughout the country, particularly in the southern Batken region. These efforts included the construction of more modern border point facilities, a program to create central communications between the dispersed border points and several government agencies, the installation of radiation detection equipment at select crossings, and the establishment of a tracking system to monitor the transit of certain dual-use equipment throughout the country.

¶4. (SBU) Kyrgyzstan's military and internal forces worked to improve their counterterrorism capabilities and to expand cooperation with regional partners. Kyrgyzstan continued to be an active member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Cooperative Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), which established lists of banned terrorist groups in an effort to streamline cooperation. With U.S. assistance, the Kyrgyz armed forces continue to build capacity in terms of their facilities and tactical capabilities. U.S. financial support has resulted in the training of dozens of Kyrgyz military and law enforcement personnel, and the establishment of more modern defense facilities.

¶5. (SBU) Kyrgyzstan's under-regulated borders, particularly

in the Batken region, have allowed for people and illicit goods to move in and out of the country with a large degree of freedom. Kyrgyz law enforcement still lacks the equipment, man power and funding to effectively detect and deter terrorists or terrorist operations in the southern regions of Kyrgyzstan. In 2009, however, Kyrgyz law enforcement bodies conducted multiple raids in southern Kyrgyzstan killing several terrorists.

¶6. (SBU) Supporters of terrorist groups Islamic Jihad Group (IJG) and Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) maintained a presence in Kyrgyzstan. Hizb ut-Tahrir (HT), an extremist group banned in Kyrgyzstan, remained active, especially within the ethnic Uzbek population in the south. In addition to law enforcement initiatives, the Government, in particular the State Agency for Religious Affairs, was actively conducting outreach efforts to reverse support for extremist groups and the growing trend of religious extremism.

¶7. (U) Embassy point of contact is Political-Economic Officer Brian O'Beirne. Email: obeirnebt@state.gov.
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